THE GIANTS TO REPORT TO-DAY-ARRANGING FOR

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE CONTESTS - A LIVELY GOLF SEASON EXPECTED-AMERI-

CANS ALWAYS PAY THE FREIGHT. The baseball players are getting ready to invade the South, while the club-owners have turned their faces toward New-York. The Giants will report today, and start for Savannah to-morrow, and, with the convention at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which begins to-day, the lively incidents in the baseball year can be said to have begun. The baseball enthusiast emerges from his four months' retirement with a feeling of joy He will start in training his opening games are played here about April 1. National League will be held at the Fifth Ave-

vocal chords at once, so as to be in good voice when The meeting of the Playing Rules Committee of nue Hotel to-day. Edward Hanlon, the chairman of committee, has been in correspondence with the other club-owners about contemplated changes in rules, and as the committee has already laid out its plan of action, the meeting should not be a protracted one. The most important question to be de-

cided will be the pitcher's position. There is no likelihood that the pitcher will be put back into the
old square or box, as has been stated. The slab,
however, against which a pitcher must rest his foot
in pitching, may be lengthened from twelve to
twenty-four inches. This will give the pitcher a
sight advantage over the rules of last year.

Manager Davis will remain quietly at No. 120
Broadway to-day, and receive the Giants as they report for duty. Several players, who are now in the
West, will go South directly from their homes.
The players who report here will start for Jacksonville on the steamer Tallahassee to-morrow, and
Davis expects to return and open the local season
at the Polo Grounds about April 1. "Nick" Engle
will be the host at a beefsteak dinner to be given will be the host at a beefsteak dinner to be given to the New-York players to-night. The annual schedule meeting of the League will be held on Wednesday.

Athletic sports will have an international flavor this year to a larger extent than ever before. It is doubtful, however, whether a team of English football players will visit this country next fall. The Association game here has not arrived at that stage of popularity which would warrant the expense of sending a team to this country.

That a team of intercollegiate athletic champions will so to England to compete against the best men at Oxford and Cambridge seems probable, although it is not assured by any means. Many obstacles are in the way of such a meeting. Oxford and Cambridge might not agree upon such an arrangement, and then some of the larger colleges here might not assent to such a schedule.

It cost Yale \$500 to send her team to England, but the proposed tour of an all-college team might not be so expensive, for the college boys may have their games in better weather than Yale met with. Anyway, America pays the freight, and seems content to do so. American generosity has seldom shone out more clearly than it has done in the present international controversies. The New-York Athletic Club will pay the expenses of the English team to this country, and the intercollegiate Athletic Association will pay the expenses of the American team to England.

Golf is likely to have a considerable following this

Golf is likely to have a considerable following this year, and the United States Golf Association has already made arrangements for the holding of ameteur and professional championship meetings. The open championship will be eligible to amateurs and professionals. The first prize will be \$200, of which \$20 will be expended in a gold medal and \$150 given in money to a professional or expended in plate to an amateur. Applications for membership should be sent to H. O. Tallmage, No. 19 Whitehall-st.,

FOR INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE NEW-YORK

AND THE LONDON ATHLETIC CLUBS. The expected letter from the London Athletic Club, regarding the arrangements for a series of international contests in this country with New-York A. C. men, was given out at the New-York A. C. house yesterday. The letter from S. K. Hol-man, the secretary of the London A. C., agrees generally with the suggestions sent over by Secre-

tary Gulick some time ago.
The Englishmen agree to the date. September 21. but prefer to have the arrangements made so that in case of accidents the contests can take place a week earlier or a week later than the date men tioned. The Englishmen offer to allow the Nework A. C. to pay the expenses of the trip, and ention the following athletes as likely to compose their team: C. A. Bradley, C. B. Fry, G. Shaw, A. R. Downer, E. C. Bredin, W. E. Lutyens, E. S. Horan, R. Williams, W. J. M. Barry and A. Oven-

Secretary Gulick sent a letter to the London A. C. on Saturday. He suggests that the contests as follows: 100-yard run, 120-yard hurdle, 220yard run, 440-yard run, half-mile run, one-mile run, three-mile run, high jump, broad jump, 16pound shot, and throwing the hammer.

He says among other things:

pound shot, and throwing the hammer.

He says among other things:

In regard to changing the date, September 21, for a, week earlier or later, the Athletic Committee, while desirous of meeting favorably all suggestions that would contribute to the satisfactory arrangement of the question between us, are unable to alter the fixed time without so disarranging matters as to interfere seriously with the success of the games. Grounds will have to be engaged and passage taken on steamers, and at that particular season of the year it would be scarcely practicable to change the date in a way that would not interfere with these arrangements.

There is no intention of our Athletic Committee imposing any conditions governing the events which in any sense would be prohibitive. The statement made to you in that connection was solely intended to avoid any possible misunderstanding as to the manner in which the games would be conducted, as to which we reaffirm our former statement and say that all the events are to be governed and controlled by the customs, rules and practices prevailing in this country in conducting such competitions. What you have heard about the hammer is an idle rumor, and that you may feel at rest upon that point I desire to say that the hammer used will consist of an iron head with wooden handle or haft, without crossbar, the entire implement being four feet long, and head and handle together weighing sixteen pounds. I am thus explicit in regard to the conditions of committee that these should be well understood at the departure of your leam, so that all grounds for possible misunderstanding may be entirely eliminated. As far as I know, there is no radical difference in the manner of conducting such games in our respective countries, but should there be any difference, it is our understanding that the rules, customs and practices existing here should control. Our committee did not suppose in expressing itself, so far as other competitions were gonerned pending the events of September 21 and 25, that you

SKATING TOURNAMENT IN NORWAY. Christiania, Feb. 24.-In the skating tournament at Harmar to-day J. J. Eden, of the Netherlands, won the 1.500-metre race in 2 min. 22 2-5 sec the 5,000-metre race in 8 min. 41 sec. Oscar Fredriksen, of Christiania, won the 500-metre dash in 48 1-5 seconds, with Eden second, in 48 2-1

seconds.

Besides the championship gold medal, Eden re-ceived a splendid prize given by King Oscar.

----WHEELING NOTES AND NEWS.

The fine weather yesterday was taken advantage wheelmen, who have been kept indoors most of the winter. Many wheelmen were seen in Central Park and on the uptown drives during the afternoon. The wind was a little sharp. Some good stretches of road were found, although ice remains in places to make cycling rather hazardous. An occasional rider was seen in Brooklyn making ard the drives in Prospect Park, when he found good surface for his machine.

The Maltby Cycling Academy at One-hundred-and-

twenty-fifth-st. and Seventh-ave., will be thrown open on Thursday. On that night an entertainment open on Indisay. On that hight an entertainment will be given, at which fancy riding by Maithy and other experts will be seen and there will be a music ride. Martin Leroy See, a son of Samuel D. See, once the champion amateur skater, will also give an exhibition of fancy riding on the wheel.

A meeting of the National Board of Trade will be held in this city to-day. Several important questions will come up for settlement.

FOR YACHT RACES ON DECORATION DAY. At a recent meeting of the Regatta Committee of the Hariem Yacht Club it was decided to invite the following yacht clubs to take part in the twelfth annual regatta, to be held on Decoration Day: New-Tork, Atlantic, Larchmont, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Corinthian, Mosquito Fleet, Indian Harbor, Horse Shoe Harbor, American, Hempstead Harbor, Sea Citf., Riverside, Roton Point, Shelter Island, Norwalk, Huntington, Stamford, New-Rochelle, Waterside, Cedar Point, New-Haven, Knickerbocker,

IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

BASEBALL MEN GETTING TOGETHER.

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BE also a course of sixteen nautical miles from Belden Point Dock direct to Matinicock Buoy and return, and a course for small boats of about twelve boat off Throgg's Neck, to Old Hen Buoy, and return to Belden Point. The yachts will be followed by the Iron Steamboat Cygnus, with judges, members of the press and guests on board.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS WIN.

END OF THE BOWLING CHAMPIONSHIP CON-TESTS OF THE WHEELMEN'S LEAGUE. The bowling championship contest of the Wheelmen's League is over to all intents and purposes, and the Union County Roadsters' team wins easily. Two or three postponed games will be played off this week, but the results in them are not likely to

1	hake much of a change. The record is		
١		Pe	reent-
ļ	Won.	Lost.	nge.
ì	Union County Roadsters	7	.825
1	Brooklyn Bicycle Club	13	.055
	Atalanta Wheelmen	15	.627
	Kings County Wheelmen24	16	,600
ı	Montauk Wheelmen22	16	.579
ı	Bushwick Wheelmen21	19	.525
ı	Manhattan Bicycle Club	18	.500
ı	Tourist Cycle Club	26	.350
ı	Tourist Cycle Club	24	.348
ı	Castle Point Cyclers	27	289
	Columbia Wheelmen	bifrawn.	
	Liberty Wheelmen	10.00	

For the individual prizes and records, Allen, of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, has the lead, with the remarkable average of 1751-14. Olozaga, of the Ata-lanta Wheelmen, with an average of 17318-19, is second. The record of those having an average over 150 is as follows:

IN WINTER QUARTERS AT BRIGHTON. A VISIT TO THE HORSES AT THE LAKELAND FADDOCKS.

Brighton Beach looked desolate and forsaken yesterday afternoon. At the racetrack the ramshackle grandstand and stables, together with the general appearance of decay, cause a turfman to

At the Lakeland paddocks everything looked shipshape and ready for racing to begin. William Lakeland and Colonel Thomas Edmondson were at the stables and extended a hearty welcome to the writer. Lakeland is proud of the horses in his charge, and took delight in showing them. Domino, of course, is the chief attraction at the Keene stables. He looked every inch the great racehorse that he is, and is a sure cure for the blue: caused by the woful appearance of the Brighton Domino's feet Beach track and surroundings. are now in splendid condition and his health is all that could be asked. As for his general appearance, the horseman that looks at him and goe away unsatisfied is extremely hard to please. His eye is bright and his coat (although he has not been blanketed this winter) shines like a silk bridal gown. Domino is likely to repeat the suc esses of his two and three year old form as a four-year-old.

Assignee looks well and has wintered finely, but is not a true performer, as he does not run two races alike. Hornpipe, however, may cause some of the cracks to dance merrily before the season ends, as he is a picture of robust health, and has knitted into a compact well-proportioned race horse. Agitator is extremely pleasing to the eye as he is one of the smoothest turned horses in training. He has grown into a perfect equine Sandow, and is as full of life as an egg is full of The winner of the Matron Stakes was meat. nandicapped out of the Boulevard Stakes as an impost of 125 pounds, the top weight, was given

Irish Reel should cause Charles Reed, the pressionable turfman, to feel proud of Exile, as a The filly is certainly attractive, as she appears to be all muscle and is superbly built on a superior animal. A three-year-old brother to Freeland, that has never started, recalls to one the best days of Leonatus, Freeland, Longstreet, Kalaolah, and their famous sire Longfellow. If the typical Longfellow type makes a racehorse, Mr. Keene certainly has a treasure in the brother to Freeland. strong lines, so that a novice would select her a

Mr. Keene certainly has a treasure in the brother to Freeland.

It would be invidious to draw comparisons on the two-year-olds in the stable, as it would require a seer to select from them. They are a uniformit well of the contests of hurdle, 220-run, one-mile road jump. 16-ner.

prember 21. for it Committee, all suggestions conference in the stable and an imported filly by Amphion are choice specimens of high-class thoroughbreds. It is too early to attempt to select a favorite from the lot, as in racing. "Handsome is that handsome does." Many of the trainers are galloping their horses at a two-minutes.

RARONDESS A LECTURER.

HE TALKS AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD GUILD, BUT THE AUDIENCE TALKS, TOO.

Joseph Barondess, the labor leader, who was expelled last week from the United Garment Workers, lectured last night at the Neighborhood Guild, No. 25 Delancey-st., under the auspices of the University Settlement Society, where he had been invited to speak on "Social Reform on the East Side." After the lecture, when Mr. Reynolds, head worker of the society, who was in the chair, an-nounced that a discussion would be allowed, a man who had come into the room with the garment workers began a tirade against leadership in general, Minting that Barondess, had a liking for leadership. "What do you mean by saying you don't want leadership, and the next instant saying you want leaders at Albany?"

Mr. Reynolds explained that "the gentleman in the audience was wandering from the subject, and the man sat down. Another said that Baron

and the man sat down. Another said that Baron-dess had declared that there were enough Federal laws. Barondess was on his feet almost before the speaker had finished his sentence. "Who said that?" he shouted, and the man sat down, saying that somebody had said so. At this several men in the hall shouted to him that they didn't want his leadership and that they wouldn't have anything to do with him. Barondess gesticu-lated tragically, and cried: "Let us hire a hall for these other subjects and keep to the subject of to-night while we are here."

FLAMES IN RUTLAND, VI

Rutland, Vt., Feb. 24.-Fire this morning in the block owned by John W. Cramton did about \$25,000 damage. The losses are all partially covered by insurance. Losses on buildings, \$3,000; Van Dorn & Tilson's crockery store, \$14,000; C. B. Hilliard, drygoods, \$5,000; Grand Army Hall, \$2,000; F. M. Grow's music-rooms, \$500; Mrs. D. V. Giffin, dressmaker, \$1,000. A fireman, Alexander Keefe, was injured by falling through the floor, and the firemen all suf-fered severely from the cold, it being 10 below zero.

NO ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN BRIDGE CARS FET. There are no electric lights in the Bridge cars yet, though the contract with the company doing the work called for its completion on February Superintendent Martin says, however, that he hopes the new method of illumination will be in use about March I or a little later. If his expectation is we'l founded, the end of this week ought to see the beginning of the end of the oil lamps, which outlived their usefulness long ago. The contracting company was stirred up at the last meeting of the Bridge trustees, and informed that the penalty the Bridge trustees, and informed that the penalty for non-fulfilment would be strictly enforced against it. It has been erroneously stated that this penalty was \$25 a day. As a matter of fact, it is \$50 a day. If the electric lights are put in use by the end of this week, the forfeiture will amount to more than \$1,000, which will make something of a hole in the company's profits. The company does not seem to be worrying on this account, or, at it events, it does not appear to have exerted itself greatly even after the warning given by the trustees a fortnight ago. Travellers in the Bridge cars have observed for some weeks that the work of preparing for the electric lights was in progress, but day after day they have been disappointed in not seeing the electricity turned on. In a few days, though, unless something unforseen occurs, the change will be made, and ten lamps will shed a soft and abundant illumination in every part of each car.

POLICE ETHICS IN NATAL. From The Natal Witness.

Brooklyn, Pavonia, Jersey City, the Yonkers Corinthian, Huguenot, New-York Athletic, Douglastown and Columbia.

The committee has fall out entirely new club Belden Point Dock and Old Tom Buoy, to and around the stakeboat at Throgg's Neck, to Matinicock Buoy, and back to Belden Point Dock, a distance of about twenty nautical miles. There will

to the last moment to co-operate with the Com-mittee of Seventy until his demands had been complied with by the Anti-Tammany people.

THE MAYOR BETTER.

HE EXPECTS TO BE AT HIS OFFICE TO-DAY.

MR. PLATT'S TURN TO BE ILL-TALK ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE MORTON-STRONG CONFERENCE.

Mayor Strong was much improved in health yesterday. The dreadful rheumatic pains which have affected his left side and arm since last Thursday had so far disappeared that he felt justified in ar nau so lar disappeared would be back at his post in the city Hall this morning. Friends who called to see Colonel Strong at his home, No. 12 West Fiftyseventh-st., were gratified to find that the Mayor's condition was excellent, and from what he thought it prudent to tell them concerning what passed between him and Governor Morton on Saturday, there was not the slightest danger to be feared of the Mayor's surrendering to Thomas C.

It was Mr. Platt's turn to be sick yesterday. He has not been well since he left Albany on Wednes-day. On Saturday evening he was attacked with dysentery and was quite ill during the night Yesterday morning early a physician was called. All day reports received in the corridors from the sick room indicated that the patient was suffering extremely, and Chairman C. W. Hackett, of the Republican State Committee; Congressman-elect Benjamin B. Odell, jr., Police Commissioner Kerwin and other partisans of Mr. Platt who asked to see him were informed that they could not. Mr. Platt's illness was ascribed to the bad water at Albany, which, it is alleged, is tainted by the sewage

Toward evening, however, Mr. Platt became much better, and by 9 o'clock he was able to see several of his friends, including Chairman Hackett, ex-Justice "Jake" Patterson and Police Commissioner

But the anti-Platt people were quite certain that omething besides bad Albany water had something to do with Mr. Platt's indisposition yesterday. They were sure that the report of the Morton-Strong conference as received by Mr. Platt from Governor Morton at the Renaissance on Saturday night had much to do with making Mr. Platt sick.

THE GOVERNOR WELL PLEASED. "The Governor," said one of the Platt faction last evening, "seemed well enough satisfied with Mayor Strong's attitude on the subject of harmony and a satisfactory recognition of the various factions, but after the Governor had repeated the substance of the conversation which took place at the Mayor's to the Governor that he had not succeeded in extracting from the Mayor a single positive promise relating to the coming appointments. Not a word had been said by the Mayor which would bind him had been said by the Mayor which would bind him to appoint Platt men on the Fire Board. Not a syllable had passed him which could be construed as a promise that he would retain Police Commis-sioners Murray and Kerwin in office after he got ready to supplynt them. Nothing had been got from Colonel Strong which would make it incumbent upon him to give Platt representation in the Dock Board. Not a tangible stipulation of any sort had been made except to do the 'fair thing' and 'do his best to restore peace in the party.' Wasn't it enough to make Platt sick?"

In consequence of Mr. Platt's confinement to bed yesterday, and the refusal of his doctor to let him ee anybody, the harmony negotiations were brought to a standstill. A number of Platt contingent went to the Renaissance to see Governor Morton during the morning, but they go nothing from him from which encouragement could be derived. The Governor seemed to think that he had performed his mission, and, however things might end, he had done his duty. They were not a littie chagrined to find that the Governor took no inter est in talk about coercing the Mayor, and did not seem to worry much over the possibility of a lack of patronage in the Platt camp. Callers at the Renais-sance last evening were informed by the hotel that the Governor had taken an afterno train back to Albany. Nevertheless, Chairman Hackett and other devotees at the Platt shrine said last evening that they were informed that he was still here, and that they expected to see him this

sentation in the Dock Board the Police Reorganization bill, naming the three Commissioners to reorganize the department, would be called up and put on its passage on Tuesday, and an opportunity given to every man at Albany to define his position. 'If we are to have war,' Mr. Lexow the position,' If we are to have war,' Mr. Lexow the Platt contingent finds its main argument against the Mayor in Albany in his appointments of W. R. Grace's followers. They charge that the Mayor, in placing so much patronage in Grace's hands, is building up a section of the Democratic party in New York which may result in increasing the Democratic majority in this city in itse sufficiently to give the State to the Democratic National ticket. It is against this chuste paidey, they assert, that they are contending and not against any Republican appointment the Mayor has made.

GRACE AND O'BRIEN.

An interesting piece of goeslp was circulating last evening about ex-Mayor Grace and ex-Sheriff

An interesting piece of gossip was circulating last evening about ex-Mayor Grace and ex-Sheriff of Brien. It was alleged that O'Brien had been slated by Mayor Strong for one of the Democratic Police Commissionerships, but that Grace had hunted up some things in O'Brien's history which so dispicased the Mayor that the latter had decided not to make the appointment. One of the matters, it was said, which Grace had laid before the Mayor, was an official court record which showed that a man named James O'Brien had been sentenced to the Island for six months for felonious assault back in 1857. The James O'Brien had been sentenced to the Island for six months for felonious assault back in 1857. The James O'Brien alluded to was pardoned by Governor King before he had served out his term.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien could not be found last evening, but his right hand man, ex-Senator Francis M. Bixby, was seen at the St. Cloud Hotel, where he lives, and asked if there was any truth in the report that O'Brien had been "turned down," as reported, and that the O'Brien men had declared war on the local administration, Mr. Bixby replied. "None of the places we have asked for have yet been filled, and we still expect to see Mr. O'Brien appointed Police Commissioner. We are astonished and indignant, however, at the way Grace has been favored. There is no reason in the quantity of patronage bestowed upon that organization. I do not know whether Grace worked more days for Trammany Hall or more days for Strong during the campaign. He was on both sides all through the contest. We, however, were honestly supporting Strong every day in the campaign. Grace was part of the time for Tammany, and he was for Hil all the time it is time for the Mayor to recognize his honest supporters."

The axies appointments already announced are expected this morning. The Mayor may also make some other appointments to define Democracy will meet at the Lyceum Opera House, Thirty-fourth-st. and Third-ave, this evening to organize their County Committee for 1895.

MR. BURLEIGH CARRIES THE CAUCUS. Whitehall, N. Y., Feb. 21 (Special).—The larges and most exciting caucus ever held here took place yesterday. Delegates were elected to the county convention to choose delegates to the State Con-vention. H. G. Burleigh's wishes were carried out in every respect by the caucus.

PATRIOTIC REPUBLICAN CLUB ENTERTAINS The Patriotic Republican Club, of the XXIId Assembly District, had a "Ladies" Night" at its clubhouse, No. 248 East Seventy-eighth-st., last evening. After the president, Benjamin Oppenheimer, had delivered an address of welcome, there was music and recitations. Refreshments were also served. The affair was under the supervision

of the Entertainment Committee, which consists of Leo Fischel, L. Relmann, Philip Sanders, Joof Leo Fischel, L. Reimann, Philip Sanders, Joseph E. Josephs and L. Felst.
The cub was incorporated last May, and has about 200 members and a well-furnished clubhouse. Effective work was done by the club during the last campaign. The district, which was always Democratic by over 2,000 majority, gave Mayor Strong a majority of over 600 votes. The club has always supported the Committee of Thirty and the election-district plan. Among the honorary members are ex-President Harrison, Governor Morton, Governor McKinley, Lieutenant-Governor Saxton and Mayor Strong.

members are extraction, Governor McKinley, Lieutenant-Governor McKinley, Lieutenant-Governor Mayor Strong.

The officers of the club are: Benjamin Oppenheimer, president; Charles C. D. Townsend, first vice-president; A. Abrahams, second vice-president; Carl T. Schmitt, recording and corresponding secretary; Joseph Mendel, financial secretary; Jacob Froman, treasurer, and F. C. Glaubitz, sergeant-at-arms. The Board of Directors consists of Frank B. Matthews, Louis Hecht, Solomon Oppenheimer, A. Cohen, Max Hirshkind and William McGill.

URGENT NEED OF THE PROPOSED LINES ON THE

NORTH SIDE-A REPLY TO MR. DELA-

PIELO'S RECENT STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: On behalf of a number of residents of Fordham permit me to thank you for the able editorial in last Friday's issue of The Tribune, entitled 'The Rapid Transit Routes.'

The present Rapid Transit Commission seems to have fallen into the same rut as its predecessor. It holds meetings, says a lot of things, investigates a little more, listens occasionally to some "cranks" with "the only true solution of the rapid transit problem," looks wise, and doesabsolutely nothing! To-day we are as far from rapid transit as we ever were.

Last summer the commission informed the public that it had everything ready to begin the construction of the roads, and all that was necessary was the consent of the people. The people gave their consent by a large majority. Then the commission found that the roads could not be built for the money placed at its disposal, \$50,000,000. After thinking about the matter for a year, the commission came to the conclusion that for \$50,-000,000 they could build a rapid transit road on the West Side up to One-hundred-and-eighty-fifth-st., and on the East Side to One-hundred-and-fortysixth-st. No doubt the Commissioners worked day and right, Sundays and holidays, to arrive at this conclusion. Well, we are thankful for that much. We are full of thanks, at least, if not of rapid transit, and when a North Sider dies he generally leaves a large amount of thanks as a legacy to his heirs, and by the time the rapid transit roads are really in operation, according to the present rate of progress, it is doubtful whether the roads will be able to carry the helrs and the thanks.

The latest decision of the commission works gross injustice to a large number of residents of the North Side-a section of the city that has years. It is the only place in the great city of buy at a reasonable price a plot of ground And that the workingman has been taking advansmall houses that are being erected every year on the North Side nearly all through the aid of building and loan associations despite the incon-veniences and delays and long time consumed in going to and from work. Why, even the philanthropic Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company is now running its trains all night to One-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-st. because it pays; and everybody knows it would not do such a thing if didn't pay! And it is actually going to extend its ever is gain for us is right," is the average Yankee's road to Fordham this spring! Another thing we

are thankful for! Mr. Delafield, secretary of the Rapid Transit house during the afternoon, Mr. Platt pointed out | Commission, saw fit a few days ago to tell your reporter that "a railroad running at high speed will prove of enormous benefit to those wards ber of rallroads which spread out like a fan through the district above mentioned." According to Mr. Delafield, the North Sider should ride from take the railroad which was nearest to his home-

take the railroad which was nearest to his home—
there are so many of them, which spread out
just like a fan. Rut Mr. Delafield seems to overlook the fact that the North Sider has other uses
for his hands besides paying three or four railroad fares in order to go to and from his place of
business. Mr. Delafield, we can do better than
that to-day. And as to paying more than one fare
within the city limits, we are decidedly opposed
to that We have better use for our money. But
if Mr. Delafield or any one else wants to pay tree
or four fares in going from one part of the city
to another, surely we will not object.

It is an old saying that New-York is twenty-five
years ahead of the times, but in the matter of
rapid transit it is just that much behind. Here
we have two beautiful parks, Van Cortlandt and
Rroax, with no such signs as "Keep off the grass,"
but where one can go anywhere without hinduance. But in order to reach these parks one
must take the New-York Central or Harlem Raliroad. True, he can also take the trolley-cars to
Portham, but the rest of the way he can walk,
and when a man has once had the pleasure (?) of
walking under a hot sun on a summer's day in
order to take his children into one of our beautiful parks for a short time, he does not much
tare to repeat the experience. And, Mr. Delafield, we cannot all afford to keep a horse and curriage. The same is true of Woodlawn Cemeteryanother charming place. And what better solution of the tenement-house problem is there than
the budining of rapid transit roads in a section of
the convergence can be business characted to attend the show. Year after year
the budining of rapid transit roads in a section of
the convergence and many threese without backbone
care to repeat the experience. And Mr. Delafield, we cannot all afford to keep a horse and curriage. The same is true of woodlawn Cemeteryanother charming place. And what hetter solution of the tenement-house problem is there than
the budining of rapid transit roads in a section

last evening that they were informed that he was still here, and that they expected to see him this morning.

LEXOW PROMISES WAR.

Adherents of Mr. Flatt expressed much disappointment at the failure to get any postitive promises out of Mayor Strong. They quoted Senator Lexow yesterday as authority for the statement that unless the Mayor would define his purpose regarding the retention of Murray and Kerwin in the Police Board, the surface of the Fire Department to Flatt and giving the Platt men representative of the Hapid Transit Commission, you have it in your power but as yet you have done nothing and part of its peakage of Tuesday, and an opportunity given to every man at Albany to define this position. "If we are to have war," Mr. shilly shallyfulf, at on the particular the Mayor, in placing so much patronage in Grace's bands, is building up a section of the Pomeratic party in New York which may result in increasing the powerance of the Report the Suntantee what the easile of the Suntantee what the easile of the Suntantee what the cash bond, it is patricularly few dollars stand in the way of this gainst the Mayor in Albany in his appointments of W. R. Grace's followers. They charge that the Mayor, in placing so much patronage in Grace's bands, is building up a section of the Democratic party in New York which may result in increasing the Democratic party in New York which may result in increasing the Democratic bands to the Bondrake Police Research of the Bondrake Police Research of the Report They would be called up to the clear of the Police Research of t

New-York, Feb. 24, 1886.

TROUBLE IN THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

A COURESPONDENT WHO HAS HAD MONE STOLEN THERE BUT NOWHERE ELSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I wish to say that it is only in New York City that such wholesale robbery of letters con-taining money occurs. Circumstances have been such that I have frequently had occasion to send small sums to different cities and towns in differ-ent States. I sent at different times forty fi bills to a company in Northern Pennsylvania. There was no trouble. Outside of New-York City, I never lost a cent. Two trials with the New-York mails were ufficient to cause me thereafter always to send check or money order. I sent % cents in stamps to the Universal information Exchange for a muto the Universal Information Exchange for a music book. It was stolen, I sent the same amount to J. Welker for a surgical instrument. It suffered a similar fate. It is in the New-York Postoffice service that outsiders expect all manner of vexations delays with mall. I sent an important package, letter postage, to the Vendome Hote. As it did not arrive when it should have, I sent another. Both arrived there in the same delivery, although sent nearly one week apart. I sent aspecial delivery letter on the 8 o'clock morning mall from Red Bank. It reached Fifty-minth-sit in jourteen hours.

These are but a few samples of the endless trouble one has with the New-York City mails. In fact, I have no trouble elsewhere, except occasionally a letter sent to Fair Haven, Conn., or New-York. The New-York letter-carriers will never again be tempted by me.

A. A. ARMSTRONG, M. D. Fair Haven, N. J., Feb. 19, 1895.

WHY DO INCOME TAX COLLECTORS HIDE? To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir; I have been trying to procure the necessary blanks for returns of income in order to escape the blanks for returns of income in other cases.

So per cent penalty which I am teld will be levied on delinquents after March 1. After inquiring in several quarters for the whereabouts of the Government official, and without success, I was at last directed to No. 153 Fourth-ave., the building of a directed to No. 13 Fourth-ave., the building of a German insurance company, where, after climbing a formidable flight of stairs, I succeeded in finding the individual in question, and in getting what I wanted. There was no sign or announcement of any kind anywhere to direct an inquirer. There may have been, but I have not seen any advertisement in the newspapers. As I came out, I found another citizen grumbling like myself, and for the same reason.

Same reason.

Is there any good reason why the headquarters of this official should be so carefully concealed from the public? The income tax is bad enough, any way, without the imposition of any additional trouble on the taxpayers to find out the people who have it in charge. on the taxpayers to find but it in charge. New-York, Feb. 20, 1895.

SCHOOLHOUSES AND ASPHALT PAVEMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In spite of much criticism, New-York is justly proud of her public schools, and much faithful, intelligent work is being done in them, but many of the teachers are laboring under a wholly unnecessary disadvantage which greatly hinders the prog-To the Editor of The Tribune.

MAYOR STRONG'S PLEDGES

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MAYOR STRONG'S PLEDGES

ANXIOUS FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

FORDHAM PEOPLE DISGUSTED AT THE

COMMISSION'S DILATORY COURSE.

can know.

Surely a great city can afford the small outlay required to repaye the portions of streets in front of its hundred school buildings, and thus give relief to teachers and pupils alike.

New-York, Feb. 22, 1835.

A SUFFERER.

WHAT DR. EVERETT REALLY SAID. IT WAS THAT WASHINGTON IS FOLLOWED BY A MAN "NOT" UNWORTHY TO

SUCCEED HIM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: My attention has been called to your acount of my speech before the New-York Southern Society on the night of February 22, in which I am reported as saying that "Washington is followed to-day by a man who is unworthy to succeed him I do not suppose that your reporter intended to misrepresent me, and I recognize the difficulty reporting a speaker rarely heard in New-York who reporting a speaker rarely heard in New-York who has not afforded any assistance from a MS. But in point of fact, I said "Washington is followed to-day by a man not unworthy to succeed him," and went on to say that Mr. Cleveland had the confidence of the people, however disappointed politicians of both parties might attack him. I am sure you will publish this correction with suitable prominence. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM EVERETT.

House of Representatives, Washington, Feb. 23. (The Tribune discovered its error on the day of publication, and made a correction in yesterday's issue; but it is glad also to publish Dr. Everett's letter.-Ed.)

"O BEAUTIFUL, O MY COUNTRY!" AN AMERICAN WHO HAS LIFTED HIMSELF FROM HOME BY HIS BOOTSTRAPS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I address you as the one that influences certain provincial newspapers, judging from their adoption of your boyish phraseology in calling the ex-Queen of Hawaii "Mrs. Dominis," or "Queen 1.ii." Only a few years since, every Yankee, from the President down, elaborately entertained the then ruling sovereign of Hawaii. How far such scribblers are from saying one word against any member of England's royal family! They only assail the helpless.

A lot of Yankee adventurers destroyed the Government of Hawaii, and, failing to make the United States a party to receive stolen goods, they set up an oligarchy misnamed a republic. Any company of foreigners have just as much right to overthrow this Government, disfranchise the native majority. and rule as they please. You know this as well as any one, unless, as I sometimes believe, you and other Yankees are minus the faculty of discerning the difference between right and wrong. "What-

I was born in New-England, of Puritan stock, but, because I thoroughly despise the meanest nation on earth, I am sometimes mistaken for an Englishman. The Yankee has all the worst faults he ever attributed to the Jew, with hypocrisy added, He would rob his mother of her last dollar, claiming he reluctantly did it from a sense of duty-she would make a bad use of the money if she had it. A Yankee rhymer can pen lampoons against a

defenceless ex-queen, but he never points the finger of scorn at even the lowest French-Canadian-beter. Yankees can mob harmless Chinese for taking money out of the country, but warlike Italy easily

Sir: The following is an except root for the Edward Saratogian." of February 22, 1895:

It is quite natural for The New-York Tribune to ardinously support the Gray Racing bill, which confers autocratic powers upon an organization known as the Jockey Club. This measure was either drawn up or inspired by a Tribune employe, hence the bias of The Tribune's opinion.

If The Tribune should succeed in inspiring the If The Tribune should success in inspiring the Legislature to pass the Gray Racing bill, it would do more to advance the prosperity of Saratoga than has been done since the laws of nature gave it the famous springs. The better class of our citizens are a unit to-day in the opinion that the Guttenburg failbirds and their disreputable followers are of vast harm to Saratoga as a summer resort, not only stigmatizing us abroad and pauper-izing our people, but making it possible to elect a notorious gambler to the highest position in the municipality
By all means, give us the Gray Racing bill, if
any, and a strong law and order league will see
that its provisions are enforced. B. F. JUDSON.
Saratoga Springs, Feb. 25, 1886.

THE EGG TRADE. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Permit me to call your attention to a matter of vital importance to your city in connection with

the commission merchants

A simple statement of facts will perhaps tell better than any other way. On January 1 I sent to a certain commission man four crates of eggs containing thirty dozen each. When he made returns he deducted from each crate one and one-half dozen eggs, in all six dozen, causing a loss to me of \$150. Again, in the present month I sent him four crates of eggs, and in making returns he deducted from

of eggs, and in making returns he deducted from one crate one and one-half dozen and from the other three crates one dozen each, causing a loss to me of \$1.31. When written to about it he sends the following reply: "All eggs received by us are candled and the deduction is for bad, craeked, frozen or saited eggs." Now, on my affidavit, I am willing to state that every crate of eggs sent to this man was strictly fresh eggs, and the sweeping deduction which he has made is simply an arbitrary way he has of taking cure of his own profits and causing the country dealer to suffer this loss. Please notice that in every instance an even dozen or half-dozen are deducted. It is a little singular that in every case there were twelve or eighteen eggs that were not fresh.

I submit that no class of men or the interests of any city can be advanced by any such arbitrary rule without reference to the facts. Only honesty and fair dealing in the long run will prove successful.

GEORGE O. MEAD.

Walton, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1895.

DEPLORABLE, MOST DEPLORABLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The information and facts presented to us

in the report of the United States Commissioner of Immigration for the year 1891 are no less star thing than humiliating to us as a progressive nation For the years 1893 and 1894 he reports that almos 400,000 of the laboring classes, who had emigrated to our inviting country for employment and home had returned to Europe for the same reasons that had brought them here. Nor were these of the very lowest class of laborers, for this class have not even the means to enable them to return. Our tille industries furnish the facts as to what class the teachers are laboring under a wholly unnecessary disadvantage which greatly hinders the progress of the pupils and is a serious menace to the health of the teacher—namely, the deafening noise made by heavily loaded trucks passing and repassing over the rough stone pavements in front of the school buildings.

It is said that if application is made to the proper authorities the street in front of a school will be macadamized, as is done in the case of a hospital,

CITY LIFE AND INDIGESTION. The city man who car trethfully say that he has never known what indigestion was is a curlosity yet to be discovered, and the same thing is true of the inhabitants of all cities. When the attack comes it is usually ascribed

to this salad, or that dessert, and the sufferer makes a resolve to studiously avoid such dishes in the future.

If a man were suddenly to discover that he could not walk a mile a day a doctor would be consulted. He would not think of taking a street car every time he had to go a block, although this is comparable to what the man is doing who omits from his diet articles which appear on every bill of fare, thus indicating that & normal stomach can digest them.

Rather than let so important an organ shirk its duty he should for ify his digestive apparatu: and make it do the work which nature has assigned.

If the old maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine," ever held good, it is in the treatment of indigestion. Strike at the evil the moment it makes its appearance, and thus retard its progress. To avoid this or that dish simply encourages the disease.

We know of nothing so efficient for checking and curing indigestion, or which gives such immediate relief, as the preparation put up by the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y., and known as the Shaker Digestive Cordial. fact, the product is so prompt in its effects that the manufacturers have placed ten-cent sample bottles in the hands of all druggists, and any one can test its virtues at this slight expense.

The next time you, lunch does not "set well" or you find yourself wanting an appetite, send out to the nearest drug store and try this simple and handless remarks.

and harmless remedy.

supply these emigrants on their return to Europe, but these provisions returning to the producer but one-half the value that he obtained while this emigrant labored and was a consumer here.

But let us follow the result of this un-American policy a step further. The laborer in Europe sent us last week, if I mistake not, \$3,00,000 worth of his handleraft, and now our finances are disturbed for gold to pay for these continued shipments.

Will not the lessons of these practical results impress themselves upon the American people ere not only our finances, but our very institutions shall be at the mercy of Europe?

JAMES MILLIKEN.

Bellefonte, Penn., Feb. 7, 1885.

ANOTHER GREAT WARRIOR'S HEAD. VASSAR COLLEGE MUSEUM POSSESSES ONE OF THE REMARKABLE SPECIMENS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the very interesting article on "A Great Warrior's Head" in The Tribune of the 19th, the following statement is made: "The heads have now become rare, and bring a large price. Only two others are known to be in this country-one owned by a private individual, and the other to the Smithsonian Institution."

Another should be added to this list of specimens of this kind in this country. There is, and has been for over twenty years, in the museum of Vassar College a "compressed head" prepared by this most peculiar South American process—either in Ecuador or in that vicinity. It was obtained by the late Professor James Or-ton, formerly a well-known leader of scientific ex-

plorations in South America, and professor in Vas-sar College. The label which he attached to it

states that it was prepared by a secret process

of embalming and compression, by the wild Jivarres, on the upper Amazon. The woodcut of the compressed head in the col-Ine woodcut of the compressed heat in the col-lection of Mr. Santos is also a very fair repre-sentation of the Vassar specimen, except that the latter lacks the strings passed through the upper lip, and apparently the face has a slightly different

shape, perhaps from distortion in hardening. The dimensions of the Vassar specimen are as follows: The length of the head from the occiput to the protruding lips is 4% inches; the extreme height from the under surface of the chin to the top of the head is 34 inches; the greatest width of the head is 3 inches. A profusion of nearly of the head is 3 inches. A profusion of nearly black, why hair hanss from the head to the lensth of 18 inches. The even are tightly closed and sunken. The nose and lips are sharply preserved, and protrude from the vertical forehead so nearly at a right angle as to resemble the snout of a pug dog. The upper lip is pierced with three holes, apparently for the suspension of ornaments. From each strongly pierced earlobe is suspended a tuft of bright yellow and scarlet feathers.

The skin of the head (which is all that there is of it) is as hard and indixible as stone, and of a shining jet-black hue. It would seem to have been embalmed with some bituminous or similar carehonaceous material. The features are well preserved, but in extraordinary and pitiful miniature. The specimen attracts much attention from visitors.

WILLIAM B. DWIGHT.

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1835.

REORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE COURTS.

ganize and dignify the courts known under the distasteful, I had almost said detestable, appellation of police courts, should become a raw without unnecessary delay. Those who are benefited by favoritism or patronage of these courts, as well as the lay justices who preside over them, will doubtless try to stay the passage of the bill. In fact, two justices of the police courts were in Albany yester-day for the avowed purpose of fighting the bill. All such efforts should be unavailing, for quire and demand reform not only in the personnel, but in the manner of conducting and in the mode of procedure of these courts. Lawyers should preside over these courts. The bill before the Legislature addresses itself most favorably to every citizen and well-wisher of society. More than ever be-fore questions are daily coming before these courts which peculiarly require adjudication by experi-

enced legal minds.

The bill provides for the abolishment of the office of police justice. Instead of having fifteen police justices, there are to be nine city magistrates, who shall constitute a Board of City Magistrates, and their meetings are to be public. They are to make rules relating to the times and places for holding court, the order of business, the keeping of records, and are to be in constant attendance in court between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Under the said

court between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Under the said bill, there are to be five justices of the Court of Special Sessions three of whom shall sit every month in the year, and no person is to be appointed to the office of magistrate or justice unless he shall be a resident of this city and have been admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor-atlaw in the courts of the State at least ten years prior to the date of such appointment.

The jurisdiction of the court is in brief as follows: To hear and determine charges of misdemeanors, except in certain specified cases; to have exclusive jurisdiction, in the first instance, of all proceedings respecting bastards, and the jurisdiction conferred by Sections \$28-886, inclusive, of the Criminal Code; to exercise all the powers and jurisdiction, not inconsistent with the act, which on April 20, 1895, shall be vested by law in the justices of said court; and that all trials in said court provided for by said act shall be without a jury. The act declares that the justices of said court are magistrates, and shall have and exercise all the jurisdiction and powers, not inconsistent with the act, which are conferred upon the magistrate, or justice of said court, shall receive to his own use any fees, or perquisites of office; nor hold any other public office, or carry on any business, or practice as an attorney or, counsellor-atlaw in any court in this State, or act as referee; but shall devote his whole time and capacity, so far as the public interest demands, to the duties of his office.

I believe that I voice the sentiments of all good citizens in urging that the bill be speedily passed and made a law.

New-York, Feb. 8, 1895.

EMPLOYES NOT PROTECTED BY LAW.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you kindly inform me through your Sir: Will you kindly inform me through your esteemed paper whether the employer is forced to pay an employe during the time that he is called for either National Guard duty or jury duty, and, furthermore, if he has a right to discharge him on either ground?

I do not care to have your views in regard to the moral obligation of the employer, but simply would like to be enlightened as to the law on these points. New-York, Feb 11, 1885. A DAILY READER.

(There is no law to compel an employer to pay an employe while he is serving on National Guard or jury duty, and none to prevent the employer from discharging his employe because he is attending to either obligation. Efforts to pass such laws have been unavailing.-Ed.)

MORE ANALOGUES OF "WELSH RABBIT."

MORE ANALOGUES OF "WELSH RABBIT."
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your discussion of "Welsh rabbit" you mentioned a number of instances in which a coinage of "pure slang" was employed as a "humorous or bantering allusion to Wales and the Welsh," to Ireland and parts of England, and of this country. For more than half a century sturgeon has been called "Albany beef," and codfish "Cape Ann turkey," as is within my knowledge. The examples cited by The Tribune and these just given are strong, incidental and concurrent proof that the Welsh term is "rabbit" and not "rarebit."

Brooklya, Feb. 23, 1835.